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# 'OVER THE ROCKIES'

## THE DISCOVERY & MAPPING OF THE CANADIAN WEST

1700 ~ 1886

An Exhibition held at  
The Royal Ontario Museum  
March and April, 1956

PAM

Toronto, Royal Ontario Mu.









CARTE DE  
L'AMERIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE  
Pour servir à l'Histoire de la Nouvelle  
France.  
Dressée par N.B. Bay du Roy, et Hydrographe du Marine.

1743.  
ECHelles  
Longue, Marine, de France et d'Angleterre de sa mesure.  
Longue, commune de France, de 3 à 4 toises.  
Longue, commune de France, de 3 à 4 toises.  
Longue, commune de France, de 3 à 4 toises.



## PREFATORY NOTE

In March 1954 the Royal Ontario Museum was privileged to present an exhibition entitled "Sweet Water", which illustrated the history of exploration and colonization in eastern Canada by the display of a series of early maps. These maps were generously lent to us by Dr. Alexander E. MacDonald of Toronto from his private collection, and he has now lent us maps for a second exhibition. The present show is called "Over the Rockies" and carries the story of exploration and settlement onwards from the Great Lakes region until finally the west coast of Canada was linked to the East by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The following notes to the exhibition and the catalogue of the maps shown are the work of Dr. MacDonald. For his generosity and keen interest the Museum is deeply grateful.

To the Department of Public Records and Archives of the Province of Ontario and to the Archivist of Ontario, Dr. G. W. Spragge, we are indebted for the loan of the justly famous map prepared by David Thompson for the North West Company, which hung for many years on the walls of that company's headquarters in Fort William.

Finally we wish to express our thanks to Maclean's Magazine for turning over to the Museum all the plates prepared by them for a recent article based on Dr. MacDonald's maps. The colour photograph contained in this booklet is reproduced from one of them.

A. D. Tushingham.

## Introduction

The cross-roads of the centuries for North America was the region about King's Island on the coast of British Columbia near Latitude 52N and Longitude 128W. Today an obelisk with an inscription in bronze replaces the original proud statement painted in vermilion on the rock: "Alexander Mackenzie, from Canada, by land, the twenty-second of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three". Less than two months previously, on June 1st, Captain George Vancouver had pushed this far inland, following the salt water of Burke Channel and charting the long arms which extended even further into the rocky coastline and formed the mouths of turbulent streams such as the Bella Coola.

Thus after centuries of discovery, hypothesis and pure guesswork two great explorers achieved between them the final closing of the great gap - the first crossing of North America from sea to sea by land, and the first serious charting of the north Pacific coastline. This event constitutes the mid-point of a story of heroism, competition

and desire for knowledge which was to be climaxed almost a century later with British Columbia's entry into Confederation (1871) and the completion of her steel link with the eastern provinces (The C. P. R. in 1886).

### Purpose

The period 1700 - 1886 determined the extent of the Canadian West as it is today. World interest focussed on this part of the New World as New France and Rupert's Land became the gateways to sources of wealth in furs that exceeded in value the gold of the Spanish Main. The great explorers by sea and land rewarded their sponsors with claims to large territories which were frequently augmented or lost by treaties. Borders and spheres of influence were changed and changed again. How the Canadian West as we know it today emerged from this tangled history can perhaps best be illustrated through an exhibition of a series of maps which trace the growing knowledge and the basis of the claims.

The former exhibition "Sweet Water" illustrated the discovery and mapping of the Great Lakes up to 1700; the present one picks up the story there, with a brief glimpse at the earlier period to indicate the world's knowledge - or ignorance - of the West at the time. The year 1700 was chosen because it marks the close of one phase of discovery and the beginning of that venture by sea and by land which was finally to encompass the great land mass stretching westward from the Great Lakes to the Pacific.

### North America before 1700

The discovery of the West Indies by Columbus was placed in its proper perspective after his death when Balboa, in 1513, reported an ocean beyond the Isthmus of Panama. In 1522 Magellan in the "Victoria" circumnavigated the globe, and discovered the huge extent of the Pacific. The New World was allocated to Spain and Portugal by Papal authority, and their nationals proceeded to benefit from this ecclesiastical gift. But as gold overflowed the Spanish border other countries, under various pretexts and by slow diplomatic manoeuvring, attempted to share in the obvious benefits of exploration. The Cabots, Hawkins and Drake, Jacques Cartier and nameless fishermen pushed westwards to establish claims for their own countries or for private profit. Frequent wars resulted, and kings winked at private predatory expeditions made by their subjects. Drake, in 1578, exacted a great tribute from Spanish settlements along the western coast of the

Americas. In an attempt to find a northwest passage for his treasure-laden ship he proceeded up the west coast to the Oregon region, where he encountered such cold and fog that he had to abandon the idea, and returned to England by the Cape of Good Hope, thus completing the second famous circumnavigation of the globe.

While Central and South America occupied the attention of Spain and Portugal, France and England were not idle. New France extended from the Atlantic up the St. Lawrence into the basin of the Great Lakes. La Salle pushed west and south to follow the Mississippi to its mouth and proclaim French sovereignty over the territory now known as Louisiana (1682). Despite such ventures, and the apparent weakness of the English settlements, French colonization failures and military reverses lost them the New World.

English claims in North America, dependent at first on John Cabot's discoveries and later on the multiplying colonies along the eastern seaboard, were pushed to the Hudson Bay region as a result of Hudson's explorations. New France was nervous about these ventures. The foundation of the Hudson's Bay Company - "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay" - in 1670 supplied organisation and capital for a competitive drive which could not but increase this nervousness. No limits or boundaries could be established through the wide western regions. The English colonies along the Atlantic from New England to Virginia flourished in a more beneficent climate, and the population increased more rapidly than that of French Canada. Explorers and traders moved west, encroaching on the Mississippi Valley, which was claimed by France and formed the corridor between Canada and Louisiana. War between France and England in Europe spilled over into America. Iberville, who had led expeditions from Canada to attack English forts along the Hudson Bay, defeated an English naval force in Hudson Bay itself and threatened the whole English future of Prince Rupert's Land. The same man discovered the mouth of the Mississippi from the Gulf of Mexico, founded a fort there (now New Orleans) and became Governor of Louisiana. When peace was signed soon after the beginning of the 18th century France was apparently secure in her possession of Canada and Louisiana, while England held her many maritime colonies and had added a few more; the territory around Hudson Bay, Acadia, and the settlements along the Atlantic seaboard. Competition for the West by the overland route was therefore bound to arise between these two powers.



## The West before 1700

The West was approached from two directions. Spanish explorers had moved up the West Coast, providing vague and often contradictory evidence for the cartographers. Drake, as we have seen, sailed up this coast as far as what is now Oregon. Vizcaino sailed to the region of San Francisco, but Aguilar went further north, where he died of exposure. His name was placed on some maps on a bay on the coast of Oregon. Mythical discoveries and explorations were credited to Juan de Fuca, Vries and de Fonte. The former, by report a Greek in the service of Spain, probably never lived, but his name still appears on our maps. The second, on a Dutch voyage in 1643, confused cartographers by reporting a land mass in the northern Pacific, until Bering proved that "Terra de Jesso" was a myth. In 1701 Father Kino proved that California was a peninsula, but it long continued to be portrayed as an island.

Such voyages were not colonization, nor did they provide outposts for a fur trade. The overland approach was slower, but in the long run more profitable. As early as 1540 Coronado moved northward with a large party of troops and priests from Mexico into what is now the south-western United States, in search of the legendary "Seven Cities of Cibola" and later, a supposedly wealthy metropolis called "Quivira". The Grand Canyon was discovered, the great plains with their herds of bison were described, and the Gulf of California was ascended to its head. All this became nominally Spanish territory, and the continuing Spanish missions gave it the Spanish flavour it retains to this day.

French explorers and traders, as we have seen, pushed into the midwest, claimed broad territories and sought for valuable furs. English explorers and settlers moved more slowly westward from the Atlantic colonies, and by 1700 had also reached the Mississippi, thus encroaching on territory claimed by France. The Hudson's Bay Company by policy did not go out into the vast regions of Rupert's Land; they founded trading posts and waited for the Indians to bring their furs to them. Yet it was an employee of this company, Henry Kelsey, who was probably the first European to travel in the west of what is today Canada. Setting out in 1691, after less official travels, westward from Hudson Bay, he traversed a maze of waterways to winter in what is now Saskatchewan, and was the first European to hunt bison on the prairies, later to become the great wheat granary of the world. His strange account of the journey, written in a quaint doggerel, had no influence on cartography. Careful investigation of the papers throws new light on his explorations. The publication of



his journals in 1929 was a joint effort of the Public Archives of Canada and the Public Records Office of Northern Ireland, and dispelled the legend which had grown up around his accomplishments.

### The Anian Concept

The map by Zalteri in 1566, at Rome, showed the Anian Straits for the first time. This body of water was thought to separate Asia from America. It was Bering again who disproved this concept by discovering the straits which now bear his name. Such mistakes were the result of usually honest attempts by cartographers to transfer to paper the fantastic reports that were often their only source of information. Their maps therefore illustrate man's wish to explain and portray even when evidence is slight or non-existent. However strange old maps may seem, they present the information available at the time of drawing, so that it is the information and not the map that is fantastic.

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### The Period 1700 - 1763

The early part of the eighteenth century saw the building of many French trading posts between the Great Lakes and Hudson Bay, intended to divert the Indians from trading with the English. The Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, which brought peace between England and France in Europe, extended Rupert's Land to the watershed limits of Hudson Bay and to the mountains, not yet seen by white men. Both French and English were anxious to find a way through or past the land mass of America in order to reach the fabulous wealth of China and the Indies. But where the French moved by land, establishing trading posts as they went, the English preferred to sit in their forts and carry out their explorations by sea in search of the North-West Passage. Credit for the first great explorations in the Canadian West goes to Pierre de la Verendrye and his sons, who pushed the frontiers of geographical knowledge to the Rockies. La Verendrye was granted trading rights in the West by the French King, and in 1731 began his great explorations in that region, where partly misunderstood tales of the Indians had revived the hope of finding the "Sea of the West" and the river leading to it. The "Shining Mountains", tales of new and different tribes, combined with increasing trade, took these bold men, between 1732 and 1744, to the foothills of the Rockies, the Mandan

villages and the Saskatchewan Rivers. They endured much in their enthusiasm for exploration, and had serious credit troubles owing to the great distance furs and supplies had to be carried. A lead plaque found in 1913 at Pierre, South Dakota, demonstrates the extent of their travels. Hattie Foster, a school girl at play, unearthed this claim of Louis XV to a land where other nations were to rule. It provides an interesting side-light on history in this exhibition.

This extension of the fur trade to the West altered the policy of the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1754 Anthony Henday travelled from Fort Nelson to the mountains, meeting and being entertained by French traders, but he failed to persuade the Indians to carry their furs to the Bay. French endurance was able to supply them with brandy, cloth, trinkets and other barter far out on the prairies.

France was thus outstripping England in adventuresomeness and trade by land, but she was soon to lose her advantage. Her attempts to hem in the English colonies on the Atlantic coast were futile, for she had developed no real settlements between Quebec and New Orleans - between Canada and Louisiana. When she attempted this in the Ohio country the fears of the English colonists were aroused. Their pressure on England led to undeclared warfare, and finally to war in 1756. After three years of ineptitude in the English command and planning, Wolfe captured Quebec. With Montreal's fall in the next year Canada was lost to France. The treaty of 1763 ceded all of Canada and Florida to Britain. Louisiana was handed over to Spain. So ended France's claims in North America.

#### 1763 - 1846

The fur trade was resumed soon after the fall of New France, when private traders, called "pedlars" by the Hudson's Bay Company, undertook the long voyage by canoe to the Saskatchewan rivers. Here they found that a new Company policy had located posts for the shorter Bay route.

As competition increased it is surprising that order was so well maintained in a land that had no law but the survival of the stronger. There was competition between the Hudson's Bay Company centred in Beaver House, London, and the fur lords of Montreal, a city fast developing as an Atlantic seaport.

"Pedlars", voyageurs, coureurs de bois and the Bay men were to encounter other traders from the United States and Russia in a colourful period of barter among new tribes of Indians. Costs increased with distance when trade routes were extended to Athabasca, Oregon and the Rockies, and amalgamation of private traders in Canada resulted. The North West Company, formed in 1783, absorbed

the XY Company in 1804, and both were in turn absorbed by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821. This brief outline does little justice to a fascinating story of a picturesque profession that has inspired so many artists and authors.

The road to trade and adventure followed every mighty river until shallows forced a portage along trails that inevitably led to new water for the canoe. So by degrees a West was mapped, at times by men in the dual role of surveyor (self taught) and trader.

The Selkirk Grant in 1812, which, after many interesting boundary changes, was to become the Province of Manitoba, was reached with difficulty via the United States, the Great Lakes, or Hudson Bay, but was surveyed by the well-equipped Dawson and Hind Expeditions before the day of railroads.

Pelts in no-man's-land were an incentive to exploration during the violent years preceding the American and French Revolutions. Bitter rivalry and wars brought much change in international boundaries as land-hungry powers expanded their domains. Better ships, food and inventions extended travel limits, so that navigation became a routine affair for trade and exploration. As uncharted areas began to decrease in size, a vigorous new nation, the United States of America, joined the struggle for territory. Far from European commitments, its efforts were more successful than they might have been. At arbitration and treaty tables it was vociferous, and at times misleading. When Napoleon sold Louisiana to the United States in 1803 the vagueness of its boundaries became the basis for extravagant claims, in addition to the possibilities raised by the Spanish surrender of their rights along the north Pacific coast in 1790. This surrender was the direct result of the Nootka Affair, when four ships of an English trader were seized by Spain. A firm stand at this time might have set for Canada a boundary at the 42nd parallel, but by the compromise of 1819 it was extended to the Rocky Mountains along the 49th parallel.

The Oregon region was jointly occupied by Great Britain and the United States from 1827 to 1846, and the San Juan Islands even later. The Russian and British dispute in Alaska established a "panhandle" south along the coast in 1825. After the American purchase of Alaska in 1867 its vague terms were disputed until the boundary was set in 1903 under tension of the threat of war.

### Modern British Columbia

The Spanish expedition in search of the "Seven Cities of Cibola" was centuries too early. They are found now in a land that has masqueraded under many titles: Anian, New Albion, New Caledonia,



Oregon and the Colony of Vancouver Island, which, united in 1866 to the Colony of British Columbia, became the sixth province of Canada.

The completion of a railroad to the coast wrought a miracle: a land route to Cathay reached the sea where a city was to arise on a harbour renowned for its beauty. The city we know today as Vancouver was placed by rubber stamp on an official map of 1884 of the province of British Columbia. What was formerly the coal harbour of Granville became famous when it was decided to extend the railway from Port Moody, twelve miles further along Burrard Inlet.

### Place Names and Boundaries

Nomenclature in the West of today is in itself a precious gem; each of its facets reflects the light that penetrated terra incognita. Many nations contributed to the adornment of our maps of Canada, and side by side with Indian names are those of royalty, governors and the men who found the way for pioneers, besides the many given (and still in use) by the first discoverers. Local place names continue to honour more recent notables of a structure growing so rapidly that a board at Ottawa has constantly to supervise terminological duplication and spelling. Efforts to record the past history of different parts of the country have been very rewarding, and Edmonton, Regina, Victoria, Winnipeg and many other place names remind us of noteworthy events.

Boundaries in Canada can only be mentioned; extensions and alterations have changed the old districts. Acts of Parliament have granted local legislative assemblies rights to govern areas as they attract sufficient population. The many district names shown on maps of the 1840's persist.

### David Thompson

A recognised world treasure makes its first public appearance here by permission of the Premier and the Archivist of Ontario. It is the cartographic masterpiece that graced the glamorous headquarters of the North West Trading Company at Fort William - at the gateway leading voyageur and trader to the waterway of the West. Its brilliance, now faded by time, marks the efforts of the greatest land surveyor known. David Thompson's achievements are now so well recorded that details should be sought with enjoyment.

It may be said that his travels in canoe, on foot, or on horseback from 1784 to 1814 covered over 50,000 miles. His astronomical observations and surveys were long the only guide to much of the

uncharted West. His work was continued from Montreal when the need arose to map a new boundary line between Canada and the United States.

His unique contribution to the development of the West was not recognised in his lifetime; his later years were clouded by misfortune, and he died in poverty. His name lives on, as it honours a mighty river in the Rockies, one of the many he traced from source to sea. Much of his material was used by A. Arrowsmith without acknowledgment, and by others. Until aerial surveys were made, his findings were the basis for maps. Dr. J. B. Tyrrell was the first to make the importance of his work known to the world in David Thompson's Narrative, published by the Champlain Society in 1916. This Canadian Society has also reviewed at length manuscripts dealing with the charting efforts of Peter Howse, Philip Turnor, Peter Fidler and others mentioned in Thompson's narrative.

### Description of Maps Selected

These, some sixty original cartographic efforts of the period of exploration, are by contemporary artists. An attempt has been made to date the maps from their first appearance, as the information conveyed by a chart is important in recording the progress of discovery. They have been documented by well-known investigators, and dated from the appearance of atlases or the description of similar maps. In editions that have at times run into forty volumes Italian, British, Dutch and French publishing houses have combined research in discovery and printing embellished by hand work that would now be impossible for the most elaborately equipped modern publisher. The dating of these maps may require revision when it is possible to compare slight changes that were made in reprinting charts, which were altered from time to time, and when translations were made.

This is a first public appearance for these maps of the western part of Canada. Certain gaps will be noticed, as this collection is the effort of one individual. It is to be hoped that while there is yet time others will find and report the finding of missing maps that fill in the gaps. Decorative old maps are in decreasing supply, and this should be a real stimulus to collectors.

- 1548 Ptolemy-Gastaldi. UNIVERSALE NOVO. Six wind heads decorate a world map. Asia is joined to America. Nueva Hispania, Florida, Tierra del Bacalaos and Mexico are named on North America.
- 1589 Ortelius. MARIS PACIFICI. "Quivira" region with Grandes Covientes and Rio de los Estrechos above Cape Traibaios and Cape Mendocino. Magellan's ship "Victoria" appears with pennants flying and cannon in action.
- 1660 de Wit. NOVA TOTIUS AMERICAЕ DESCRIPTIO. The Great Lakes are not shown; California appears as an island; Cape Blanco is shown above Cape Mendocino. "Agubela de Cato" appears. Plans of Cuzco, Mexico, Olinda, Havana, S. Domingo and Cartagena at the top.
- 1676 du Val. L'AMÉRIQUE. The mythical "Terre de Iesso" is separated by the Straits of Anian from California and "Quivira" or New Albion. The Conibas region is shown.
- 1689 Lahontan. CARTE GÉNÉRALE DE CANADA. The various routes to the "Missisipi", Lakes "Nemipigon", "Assinipouals" and Hudson Bay are indicated by this explorer, who at times relied on reports of others. His "Long River of the West" was elaborated by later cartographers. Photostat, from 1723 edition.
- 1690 Valk. MAPPE-MONDE GEO-HYDROGRAPHIQUE . . . Highly coloured borders surround this world map, with the mythical "Terra de Iesso" spread widely in the north Pacific. The "Mer Glaciale" is shown covering most of northwest America.
- 1690 ca. Lea. A MAP OF THE WORLD. The vague idea of the West characteristic of the period is apparent; "Compagnies land" indicates the mythical Vries discovery for the East India Company.
- 1697 Hennepin. CARTE D'UN TRES GRAND PAIS. This copy is dated 1704. The first European to sketch Niagara Falls; he published accounts of "discoveries" in the West which are now discredited.
- 1700 Jaillot. LE CANADA OU PARTIE DE LA NOUVELLE FRANCE. The French forts in the region between the Lakes and Hudson Bay are shown.

- 1700 ca. G. van Keulen. AMERICAM UTRAMQUE. This Dutch map shows how little was known of the West at the beginning of the 18th century. The Great Lakes appear as massed water with outline unfinished to the west.
- 1700 ca. Schenk & Zürneri. AMERICA . . . A large cartouche covers "Terra Esonis" above the Anian Straits. New South Wales includes "Lac Assenipolis".
- 1703 Delisle. Covens and Mortier, Amsterdam. CARTE DU CANADA OU DE LA NOUVELLE FRANCE. The "Riviere Longue" is shown near a western mountain range. Beyond the Mountains is an irregular body of water in the country of "Moozemlek".
- 1715 Moll. A NEW AND EXACT MAP OF THE DOMINIONS OF THE KING OF ENGLAND ON YE CONTINENT OF NORTH AMERICA. Hudson Bay and parts of the Great Lakes appear. A beaver colony at work, with Niagara Falls as a background, indicates the appeal of the fur trade.
- 1717 De Fer. L'AMÉRIQUE MERIDIONALE ET SEPTENTRIONALE. California appears as an island, and "Fort de Bourbon" with several unnamed lakes appears in western Canada.
- 1719 Senex. A NEW MAP OF THE WORLD. Cartouche and figures decorate this world map which shows the West Coast with the Anian Straits and California as an island.
- 1719 Senex. A NEW MAP OF THE ENGLISH EMPIRE IN AMERICA. The Mississippi is shown rising from "Lac de Buade" and Fort Duluth on Lake Nipigon, which is not named.
- 1720 ca. Jaillot and Sanson. MAPPE MONDE GEO-HYDROGRAPHIQUE . . . A world map. No names appear on the West Coast above Cape Blanco, which is located in California.
- 1731 Homman. TOTIUS AMERICA. A large cartouche covers the solid mass of "Terra Esonis" which is joined to North America.
- 1734 Popple. NOUVELLE CARTE PARTICULIÈRE DE L'AMÉRIQUE. . . . A note by Edmond Halley appears over most of the West. The headwaters of the Mississippi are shown with an unnamed lake, near the "Issaties" country. Twenty-four villages of these



people surround "Lake Sious".

- 1740 ca. Seutter. NOVUS ORBIS SIVE AMERICA MERIDIONALIS ET SEPTENTRIONALIS. The Anian Straits separate California, which appears as an island, from "Terra Esonis" and the "Pays de Moozemleck". The tracks of Sir Francis Drake, Mendana, Schoutena and Magellan are shown. The climates are indicated on the border.
- 1743 Bellin. CARTE DE L'AMÉRIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE. The flow of the rivers in western Canada is indicated by arrows. From Lac des Bois an arrow indicates the "Fleuve de l'Ouest" flowing to "Lac Ouinipigon". Beyond this the "Fleuve de l'Ouest" is indicated flowing towards the Pacific, but fading out in Terra Incognita. Aguilar's Strait is shown above Capes Blanc and Mendocin.
- 1750 Delisle. CARTE DES NOUVELLES DÉCOUVERTES AU NORD DE LA MER DU SUD. This map is earlier than that quoted by Fite and Freeman, and is apparently the first of many editions for the Bering region. All the myths associated with the West Coast are shown by this well-known map maker. A large "Sea of the West" and the numerous de Fonte myths appear. The inland waterway does not connect with Baffin Bay. A large "Vasco Lake" appears along the north Pacific coast, its discovery credited to Tchirikow in 1741.
- 1755 d'Anville. CANADA, LOUISIANE ET TERRES ANGLOISES. The Great Lakes and the Mississippi show the limit of western exploration.
- 1756 Longchamps. CARTE DES POSSESSIONS FRANÇOISES ET ANGLOISES DANS LE CANADA ET PARTIE DE LOUISIANE. The "Missisipi" and "Lac des Asenipouels" show the limits of western exploration; a river joins this lake with "Lac Alempigon".
- 1757 Covens and Mortier. L'AMÉRIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE. An inset map of Hudson Bay covers most of the West above Capes Blanc and Mendocin. A dotted "River of the West" appears in the "Quivira" region. "Lac Bourbon" appears below a shadowy "Anisquaouigamou".

- 1760 Delisle. CARTE D'AMÉRIQUE. The large "Sea of the West" appears above the "Quivira" region with outlets de Fuca and Martin d'Aguilar.
- 1761-62-63 Jefferys. CHART OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN WITH THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH SETTLEMENTS IN NORTH AMERICA. . . In the upper left-hand corner two overlaps are shown. Plate 3 shows the dominions ceded by France and Spain to Great Britain in 1762, Plate 2 the French dominions proposed by Monsieur de Bussy in 1761, and Plate 1 the limits of New South Wales and uncertain "Asiniboels" lakes. Lake of the Woods appears further to the West.
- 1764 ca. French edition of Mitchell. Section of a larger map. Shows "Camanestigouia" or "3 Rivières" above Lac Long (Fort William). Indicates the route of the "Pedlars" to the West. The boundary set by the Treaty of Utrecht is shown.
- 1764 Bellin. CARTE DES CINQ GRANDS LACS. Shows two waterways leading from Lake Superior to the West.
- 1766 Bellin. CARTE RÉDUIT DE L'OCEAN SEPTENTRIONAL . . . "Lac Bourbon" is shown and "Lac des Prairies", both joined to "Lac Ouimpigue". From this lake a "River of the West" is shown by dotted lines, to the Straits discovered by Martin d'Aguilar in 1603. Below this New Albion appears. The Aleutian region is shown as a solid mass. The tracks of Bering and Tchirikow are shown.
- 1779 Bonne. THÉÂTRE DE LA GUERRE EN AMÉRIQUE. Canada is shown extending to Louisiana, and between these regions are located "Lac Bourbon" and "Lac Ouimpigon". Fort Bourbon, Fort Dauphin and Fort Rouge are located in the West. Arrows indicate the flow of rivers, and the trading route is well shown.
- 1780 ca. Anon. A MAP OF THE DISCOVERIES MADE BY CAPTAINS COOK AND CLERKE IN 1778 AND 1779, also Mr. Hearne's discoveries in 1772. The map is centred on Bering Strait.
- 1780 ca. Delisle, Buache and Dezauche. CARTE D'AMÉRIQUE. The West Coast shows "Fousang des Chinois" above King George's Straits and a blank appears from here to the "Lac des Prairies" and the River St. Charles. Inset are the discoveries of Captain Cook.

- 1782 Janvier. AMÉRIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE DIVISÉE EN SES PRINCIPAUX ÉTATS. A large "Mer de l'Ouest" above New Albion. Two outlets shown, Juan de Fuca and Martin d'Aguilar. Bering's discoveries of 1742 are indicated.
- 1783 Brion. AMÉRIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE . . . On the West Coast the Juan de Fuca Straits are named, but west of the Mississippi and "Lac des Assinipoualacs" the country is described as unknown.
- 1786 Brion. NOUVEAU MEXIQUE, LOUISIANE, CANADA ET LES ETATS UNIS. Shows "Rivière de l'Ouest" flowing due west from "Lac Winipigue" to Entrée de Martin d'Aguilar, which appears on the Pacific coast below "Entrée dec. par Juan de Fuca". The part of the river near the coast is dotted.
- 1788 Schraembl. KARTE VON DEN N. W. AMERIKANISCHEN UND N. O. ASIATISCHEN KÜSTEN. This map, based on Bering Straits, shows the discoveries of Cook and Roberts.
- 1790 ca. Cooke, C. A NEW AND ACCURATE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA, including Nootka Sound, with the New Discovered Islands on the North East Coast of Asia. Icy Cape, Cook River, Mount St. Elias and Nootka or St. George's Sound appear above Cape Flattery. Fort Bourbon and Fort Dauphin appear beyond "Lac Ouinipigue".
- 1792 de Vaugondy. CANADA, LOUISIANE, ÉTATS UNIS. Corrigée par Lamarche. Inset upper left is a detail of the de Fonte discovery. Large "Mer de l'Ouest", de Fuca 1592 and Martin d'Aguilar 1598. The inset covers all the West from Lac des Bois and Fort St. Charles.
- 1792 Elwe. AMÉRIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE. The West above peninsular California is shown as a blank. Beyond the "Sea of Iesso" appears the mythical "Iesso" country.
- 1794 Russell. A GENERAL MAP OF NORTH AMERICA. Shows the "Stony Mountains" but no Vancouver Island.
- 1795 Arrowsmith, A. A MAP EXHIBITING ALL THE NEW DISCOVERIES IN THE INTERIOR PARTS OF NORTH AMERICA inscribed by Permission to the Hon. Governor and Company of

Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay. An interesting early map showing the "Stony Mountains". Beyond, the detailed discoveries of Mackenzie in 1789. Pasted on this map is a small map of Hearne's discoveries in their approximate position.

- 1797 Faden. A MAP OF THE NEW WORLD, after D'Anville, with the necessary alterations and the addition of the discoveries made since the year 1761. The Queen Charlotte Isles and Nootka appear on the West Coast, but no Vancouver Island. The "Great Sea of the West" is not outlined beyond the Straits of Juan de Fuca.
- 1799 Cary. THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE. Shows the tracks of Cook in the Pacific Ocean extending to the coast of North America.
- 1811 Russell. BRITISH COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA. No West appears beyond the "Stony Mountains", which are 3520 feet high.
- 1814 Thompson. NORTH AMERICA. From the New General Atlas. In the north Hearne's, Mackenzie's and Cook's discoveries are shown. "Quadra and Vancouvers Island" appears. Dotted lines indicate the crossing of the Rocky Mountains.
- 1815 Brué. CARTE ENCYPROTYPE DE L'AMÉRIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE. New Britain extends to the Columbia River on the coast, beyond the "Montagnes Pierreuses".
- 1819 Cary. A NEW MAP OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA. Upper Canada extends to Lake Winnipeg. Nelson, Hays and Severn rivers are shown.
- 1824 Murray. AN OUTLINE TO SHEW THE CONNECTED DISCOVERIES OF Captains Ross, Parry and Franklin from 1818 - 1823.
- 1824 Thompson. CHART OF THE NORTHERN PASSAGE BETWEEN ASIA & AMERICA.
- 1824 ca. Aspin. A CHART OF THE DISCOVERIES OF CAPTAINS ROSS, PARRY AND FRANKLIN in the Arctic regions, 1818 - 1822. With inset of Franklin's discoveries at Bathurst Inlet. The "Quadra and Vancouver Island" and Mackenzie's route over

the mountains is shown with a very irregular northern coast line. Hearne's discoveries appear in latitude 72.

- 1826 ca. Lizars. NORTH AMERICA. BRITISH POSSESSIONS. The upper border of the Oregon region, here called the Western Territory, extends well up into what is now British Columbia. Edmonton House is shown.
- 1827 Cary and Lea. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. This early American map shows the boundary between Canada and the United States extending to the Rocky Mountains, which are not named. The early mapping of the American West is interesting.
- 1829 Hall. BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. The territory of the United States is shown extending far into what is now British Columbia and down to Mexico. Vancouver Island is shown in red, and the Russian territory extends almost to the United States region.
- 1834 Steiler. VEREINIGTE STAATEN VON NORD-AMERICA. A large Oregon region appears in the West. British North America is called Hudsonia.
- 1848 Arrowsmith, J. BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. Dedicated to the Hudson's Bay Company. The rivers of the West present almost a modern appearance as a result of David Thompson's discoveries, but credit is not given to him.
- 1855 Colton. NORTHERN AMERICA: BRITISH, RUSSIAN AND DANISH POSSESSIONS. British Columbia, called New Georgia, is shown extending to Alaska. Numerous districts with irregular outlines divide the whole of the mid west. These are called Rainy Lake, Red River, Swan River, Cumberland, Nelson, York, Severn, Albany, Athabaska, etc.
- 1882 George Philip and Son. MANITOBA AND KEWAYDIN, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NORTH WEST TERRITORY shewing the country to be traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Port Moody shown as western terminus of dotted lines (telegraph), and completed railway is shown from the Lakes to Moose Jaw Creek.
- 1884 Mohun. MAP OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. A provisional boundary is shown between the Northwest Territories and British Columbia. The C. P. R. terminates at Port Moody,



but beyond this, by means of a rubber stamp, Vancouver has been placed on Burrard Inlet. This was originally only a coal harbour for the village of Granville.

